THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 3.

Railroad Repaired.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad is being repaired to the Rappahannock.

The President's Recruit.

President Lincoln sent a representative recruit to the army on Saturday.

A Soldier in the Law.

Captain J. R. Herbert has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Gone to the Front.

Brigadier-General Rawlings, Chief of Staff to General Grant, left to-day for the front, after an absence of some length for the benefit of his health.

A Correction.

The report that Commander Rowan has been assigned to the command of the naval forces on the coast of North Carolina is incorrect. No change has been made in that Department.

General Logan to Speak in Illinois.

General Jack Logan is advertised to speak in Southern Illinois. He will take the strongest ground in favor of Mr. Lincoln and against McClellan and the whole Copperhead crew.

General Rosecrans.

It is rumored that a successor may soon be found for General Rosecrans. He is said to be in trouble, though the precise nature of the difficulty is not yet made public.

Depositories of Public Funds.

The following National Banks have been constituted depositories of public funds and fiscal agents of the United States during the past week: First National Bank of Batavia, Illinois; Second National Bank of Bangor, Maine.

Sanitary Supplies.

The Sanitary Commission sent to-day to Sheridan's army two car-loads of supplies, consisting of hospital clothing, hospital food, stimulants, etc., with additional relief agents. This is the fourth instalment of supplies, furnished by the people, that has been furnished since the battle of the 19th.

Admiral Farragut.

The impression that Admiral Farragut will bring the vessels of the Gulf squadron with him when he comes to the North Atlantic squadron is without foundation. The flagship, the *Hartford*, will come North, but that is for repairs, after the numerous fiery ordeals through which that renowned craft has passed.

The Capture of the Blockade-Runner "Margaretta."

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture, by the United States steamer *Magnolia*, of the blockade-runner steamer *Margaretta*, about seventy-five miles from Cape Antonio, Cuba. She was from Galveston for Havanas, and her cargo consisted of cotton—the deck-load of which, some 200 bales, was thrown overboard. She is said to be a splendid steamer.

The National Banks.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week:—First National Bank of Oneida, New York, capital $125,000; First National Bank of Warren, Pennsylvania, $100,000; First National Bank of Providence, Pennsylvania, $50,000; Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $225,000; First National Bank of Middletown, New York, $100,000; Commercial Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, $500,000; North Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, $500,000.

COAL OIL IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Different Oil Creeks, Wells, &c., and their Probable Productiveness.

Everybody seems to be running crazy on the subject of oil. All other speculations have been completely absorbed, and along the Ohio, between this city and Parkersburg particularly, little else is talked of. The territory now attracting the most attention is in Wood and Pleasants counties in this State and near the Ohio river. It lies between French creek and Bull creek.

French creek empties into the Ohio about thirteen miles above Marietta. It is a promising, but as yet undeveloped oil region, not more than four wells having been actually bored on its banks. One of these, the property of Mr. Barfield, gives the promise of success. It is about four hundred feet deep, and is on the point of being tubed.

The "French Creek Company," formed in New York, to operate on the lands leased by Mr. Tisdall, are about to bore eight wells on this territory.

Duck creek, which empties into the Ohio about five miles above Marietta, is also but little worked on its borders, for oil. The lands are now held by Eastern capitalists, and preparations are being made for a vigorous prosecution of work. Upon this creek is a remarkable show of surface oil, exceeding that of any other stream in this region. On this creek is a well 580 feet deep, owned by Jackson & Pedro, which throws a heavy stream of gas and water—the densest well in the West Virginia oil lands. Bored deep enough so as to reach the black shale in which operations were suspended, this well might prove a very satisfactory result.

Bull creek, emptying into the Ohio seven miles above Marietta is the most famous of the West Virginia streams now known as skirted by "oil territory." The main stream is as yet but little worked. The great wells which have brought Bull creek into notice, are on small streams and runs which are tributary to it. On one of these known as Horseneck is situated the Big well, sometimes known as the "Gilfillen well." This well is about 250 feet deep, has been in work about five months, and has yielded 500 barrels per day, and from that down to 75 barrels.

The "Grier well," on Horseneck, promises success.

The last great well in the neighborhood is on Lawson's run, a feeder of Horseneck—owned by Tack & Brother, of Philadelphia, and struck about three weeks ago. It flowed about 800 barrels of oil in a single day. Its average has been, perhaps, 120 barrels a day. It is a shallow well—200 feet deep. Near this Messrs. Tack & Brother have a well, 280 feet deep, which yields from 25 to 50 barrels of oil daily.

When it is considered that not more than twenty-four wells have been bored on the whole territory from French creek to Bull creek, it will appear that the success already obtained is very encouraging. About sixty wells are in process of boring on this territory, and preparations for boring twice that number are in progress. The Virginia and Ohio Petroleum Mining Company are operating extensively on all these creeks.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

A PANIC IN CHICAGO.

Heavy Failures and a Decline in Prices—A Bank Mobbed—The Military Called Out.

CHICAGO, October 1.—There has been a great panic here to-day. On Thursday, C. C. Park's bank failed; yesterday, J. C. Conrad's followed; and to-day, the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank and several other leading banks were compelled to refuse the payment of large checks till Monday. Others paid in New York exchange.

The panic spread through all classes, and prices are lower. Flour fell 25 cents. Wheat, Corn 3. Oats 5. Rye 9@10. Whisky 8; in fact everything else in proportion.

No heavy failures among merchants have occurred yet, only some small failures in the grocery trade.

A mob threatened the Western Marine Bank last night, but Frederick Tuttle, a director, narrowly escaped lynching, being rescued by the military, which was called out.

The cause of disturbance was the refusal of the Bank to give up the Twelfth Ward draft for the soldiers' fund, deposited yesterday. Finally, the directors of the Bank lodged securities to pay on Monday, and the mob dispersed.

The draft is passing off quietly.

—The inhabitants of Chalons-sur-Saone were much astonished recently to see the sun, which was shining brightly, suddenly obscured by a cloud of insects which fluttered in the air and intercepted its rays. The inhabitants began to shower water over them, and the ground and the towers of the cathedral were quickly covered. They proved to be winged ants, very rare in France, but frequently seen in hot countries. A change of weather was predicted by some old people, and the prediction was quickly accomplished, for heavy rain fell shortly afterwards.

THIRD EDITION

The Latest War News.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

GRANT--SHERIDAN--SHERMAN.

Staunton and Waynesboro Captured.

PUSHING ON TO LYNCHBURG.

Success of Meade and Butler.

INNER DEFENSES OF RICHMOND RECONNOITRED.

NO REBELS FOUND IN FORCE.

Gen. Sherman All Right.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Major-General Dix, New York:—A despatch from General Sheridan, dated at Harrisonburg, October 1, 9:30 P. M., has been received by this Department. It states that

I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with the cavalry, and destroyed the iron bridge on the South river at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river; also the bridge over Christiana creek and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro."

The details of future operations are for obvious reasons omitted.

The following despatch is the latest received from General Grant:—

CITY POINT, 8:30 P. M., October 2, 1864.—Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:—General Butler, on the right of the James river, and General Meade southwest of Petersburg, occupy the same position as yesterday. There has been but very little fighting to-day. A few prisoners, however, have been captured.

Last evening General Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

No despatches have been received for three days from General Sherman, but vigorous measures, which it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communication from the Rebel raiding parties under Wheeler and Forrest.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE JAMES

Advance on Richmond.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD ON THE NORTH BANK.

OPERATIONS YESTERDAY.

REFUGEES AND DESERTERS.

WHAT THEY SAY.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 2, 4:30 P. M.—The mail-boat *Webster*, from City Point, has arrived.

The rumor that Petersburg was evacuated is incorrect.

Heavy firing was heard all this morning from the north side of the James river, but nothing important as to the results had been received.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundred in every conceivable manner. Some are coming down on rafts, in their eagerness to escape from the Confederacy.

Rebel officers, now prisoners in our hands, say they think Richmond cannot long withstand the siege now in progress.

All here are in full hope, expecting to hear of great results.

LATEST FROM THE UPPER JAMES.

General Stannard Wounded.

POSITION OF OUR TROOPS.

Rebel Attacks Repulsed.

GEN. MEADE'S ADVANCE.

Successes on the Squirrel Level Road.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The mail steamer *Webster*, from City Point, brings up thirty Rebel deserters. Officers who came up on her confirm the report of our successes, gained by Meade on the Squirrel Level road on Friday, but the engagement, which closed late on the evening of that day, had not been renewed at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, which, however, may be accounted for by the fact that it was raining very heavily at that time.

On Friday, Meade drove the enemy from their two first lines of defenses on the Squirrel Level road, and at the end of the engagement we held these intrenchments, which are some four miles from Petersburg.

Colonel Welch, of the 16th Michigan Regiment, was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge against these works. His body was brought up on the *Webster*, and will be sent to his friends at Ann Arbor, Michigan. This regiment was badly cut up in this engagement, and lost six out of nine officers in killed and wounded.

When the *Webster* left City Point yesterday morning cannonading was heard in the direction of Petersburg, but it was not known whether the fighting had been renewed or not. The information from the north side of the James is to the effect that on Friday the enemy made three unsuccessful attempts to retake the works on Chapin's Farm. They were repulsed each time with great loss to them, and we now hold all the works we captured, with the exception of a small redoubt on the James river, which could not be held without useless sacrifice of life, as it was commanded by the Rebel rams in the river.

In regaining one of these attacks, General George Stannard, commanding the 1st Division, 18th Corps, lost his right arm. Four of his aids were wounded at the same time, amongst the number Captain W. L. Kemp and Lieutenant W. S. Hubbell. General Stannard and these two officers came up on the *Webster*.

Nearly all of our wounded at Chapin's Farm have been sent to Fortress Monroe. Our wounded in Meade's fighting on the Squirrel Level road will number about five hundred. The first ambulance train of these wounded arrived at City Point yesterday morning.

Between two hundred and three hundred Rebel prisoners, the first instalment of the number captured in Grant's late movement, have reached the prisoner's camp at City Point.

The body of General Burnham, killed in the fighting at Chapin's Farm, has reached here on its way to his home at Cherryfield, Maine.

REBEL INVASION OF MISSOURI.

DOINGS OF THE ENEMY.

General Ewing's Defense of Pilot Knob.

GENERAL PRICE'S FORCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—The train from Franklin to-day reports all quiet there. The Rebels, it is reported, have destroyed the bridges and burned all the railroad property for twenty miles below Franklin. The prisoners who were captured about sixteen miles below Franklin learned from them that Price was about two miles beyond with 7000 men.

All is quiet on Iron Mountain as far as Hillsboro, where the Rebels are reported to be working the lead mines.

Fredericktown is still occupied by the Rebels, but not in large force.

General Ewing's defense of Pilot Knob is described by an eye-witness as being one of the finest of the war. His retreat also is said to have been most gallantly conducted. His men had no sleep for four nights, and nothing to eat except what they could pick up on the way; and they fought the enemy constantly. Nothing has been heard from them since their arrival at Harrison's Station, but it is believed they had reached Rolla.

The depots at Washington and South Point, fifteen or eighteen miles west of Franklin on the Pacific road, are reported to have been burned.

The iron-works at Pilot Knob have suffered to the extent of between $20,000 and $25,000, and the stores in the town robbed of from $50,000 to $60,000 worth of goods.

A gentleman who left Pilot Knob on Friday night represents that Price has from 20,000 to 25,000 veterans, independent of from 3000 to 5000 recruits recently obtained.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Pleasant Extracts from Southern Papers.

CAIRO, October 2.—The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, brings papers from that city to the 30th, and Duvall's Bluff dates to the 22d, but they furnish no news.

The gunboat No. 30 was attacked at the foot of Little Island by guerillas from both sides of the river. The gunboat shelled them and killed eight or ten.

The steamer *Keokuk* was fired into below Clarendon, on the White river, and the *Adam Jacobs* was attacked at Teptonville, on the Mississippi river, but no person on either vessel was hurt.

The Federal officers furnish the following summary of news from the Rebel papers:—

The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Montgomery on September 25.

General Joe Johnston has been at Macon, Ga., since his removal from command.

The Selma *Appeal* says that Henry S. Foote looks on the McClellan party as a peace party, and counsels a ready welcome of peace overtures.

The same paper says "the enemy is strongly fortifying at Atlanta, and probably making preparations for another movement. Our army is at Jonesboro, with pickets six miles beyond the fortifications.

"The Southern people look for a reign of terror in the North as great as that during the French Revolution."

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 30th says the depopulation of Atlanta shows Sherman's extremity in the way of supplies, as the measure was adopted to save his army from starvation. It does not see how Hood could have retained possession of Atlanta, and thinks no punishment too severe for the miscreants who took the amnesty in order to save their property, and went North.

The Montgomery *Mail* says the Mississippi river is patrolled by Yankees with a sleepless watchfulness, rendering it impossible to cross anywhere.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Mississippi troops has issued orders for the preservation of the worn-out bags, grain sacks, rope, and other material, out of which paper can be made for the public use.

Admiral Porter left Cairo to-day for the North instead of New Orleans.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCH.]

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 2.—The enemy attacked General Ayres' Division yesterday morning, and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting which took place on the left yesterday, with the exception of an attack by Hampton's Cavalry on General Gregg, on the Vaughn road. The enemy were driven back with a good deal of loss and some prisoners. Our loss was very slight.

The army is now strongly intrenched, and a battle may occur at any time. Our loss on Friday is not yet ascertained, but it will not vary much from what I stated yesterday.

The enemy claim to have captured a number of prisoners from the 9th Corps on that day.

The Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan in the valley, and say that he was retreating.

Our troops took some thirty prisoners yesterday, among whom is a Lieutenant on General Benham's staff.

A heavy rain storm prevailed all day, and prevented movements to any considerable extent.

Movements of Grant's Army on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Passengers who left City Point yesterday morning at 10 o'clock say that at that time there was firing on the right and left of Petersburg, but very little in front. The entire army was in motion, and the indications were that a general engagement was meditated.

A steamer had arrived with a load of prisoners from the James river.

Forty deserters from the Rebel army arrived here this morning, took the oath of allegiance, and have been sent North.

Another Rumor about Petersburg.

BALTIMORE, October 3.—Well-authenticated accounts brought here by passengers from Old Point this morning say Lee has evacuated Petersburg and retired to within the immediate defenses of Richmond, and Meade is said to be following him closely.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The steamer *Saxonia* arrived to-day. Her advices have been anticipated. Also the steamer *Bohemia*, from London on the 19th.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Invasion by "Stonewall" Jackson—The Militia Called Out—Political Prospects, Etc., etc.

MORGANTOWN, September 28.—The Governor of West Virginia has just called out the militia of Harrison, Marion, and Taylor counties. A pretty large cavalry force, variously reported to number from 600 to 2000, under General Bill Jackson, of skedaddling notoriety, has invaded the territory of some of the upper counties in West Virginia. It is said they came into Weston, the county town of Lewis county, night before last, and took possession of that place.

The hack driver from Fairmount to this place to-day brings information that yesterday the Rebels were on their way to Clarksburg, within ten miles of that place, some 1500 strong, and supposed to be going to Clarksburg. We have no particulars of what they did at Weston, nor do we know the object of the raid, unless it is to plunder and conscript soldiers, to put them in to aid the Rebels in the valley. It is certain, however, that Governor Boreman has called out the militia of Harrison, Taylor, and Marion counties, to guard and drive out the thieving rascals.

The State of West Virginia may be set down as certain to cast her vote for "Old Uncle Abe and Andy," by an overwhelming majority, the second Tuesday in November.

REBEL GENERAL PRICE'S REAR.

General Mower Following "Old Pap"—Lively Times in Prospect.

The apprehensions of many good citizens, and the foolish hopes of some traitors, may be removed or at least diminished by intelligence of a fact heretofore "contraband," but which by this time must have made itself known to the enemy. That important fact is, that Price's forces had scarcely reached the vicinity of Batesville, Ark., when a heavy body of national troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under General Joseph Mower, moved in two columns northward after Price's rear, from Brownsville, which is on the line of the railroad between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. Mower's advance left Austin, some sixteen miles northeast of Brownsville, on the 15th instant, on which day Generals Steele and Mower were in consultation at the last named place. This formidable movement may soon result in skirmishing or a battle between Price and Mower, but it is believed that the latter would willingly permit the main body of his adversary to proceed a considerable distance into Missouri, or till his front should become engaged by the forces under General A. J. Smith.

Mower is understood to be acting under orders from General Steel, and the latter to be following instructions from Major-General Canby. The pressure upon the General's immediate department has been so far relieved by the fall of Atlanta, that he has doubtless found himself able to abundantly reinforce Steele at Little Rock and at Brownsville, enabling him to take care of the long threatened and at last actually progressing invasion of Missouri.

To the Red river reverse we are, doubtless indebted for the magnitude of this incursion, but the success at Atlanta immensely counterbalances that disaster, and will, probably involve the signal defeat of Price's expedition to Missouri. Had Atlanta still defied Sherman's efforts, or had his army been forced to retire, Steele would have been reduced to the defense, if not the abandonment of Little Rock, and the loyalists of Missouri would probably have now, almost unaided, to meet the invasion of the triumphant and superior foe.

As the case stands, Missourians have now only to fall in line to perform the duty at hand, responding cheerfully to the appeal of the department commander, in order to insure not only the safety of the State, but the utter discomfiture of her insolent invaders.—*Missouri Democrat.*

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

The loyal ladies of St. Louis have ever been foremost in appreciating and rewarding the merits and labors of our distinguished officers and soldiers.

Soon after General Grant was called to Washington last spring, a few of the Union ladies of St. Louis, desirous of honoring him, conceived the idea of presenting him with a handsome coat.

Mr. G. W. Alexander, on Olive street, under the Monroe House, undertook to get it up. The coat, which is of the regulation blue, is of the finest material, and the sleeves and color are most beautifully worked in gold oak leaves, so interlaced as to form a continuous band.

This gold working is unequaled perhaps by any piece of gold embroidery ever done in the country. Elegant shoulder-straps, and a splendid pair of gold epaulettes, with three silver stars worked on them, embellish the coat. Great credit was given to Mr. Alexander for the elegant manner in which the whole thing was gotten up. The cost of the coat and epaulettes was $240.

One delay after another occurred among the express companies, so that the coat did not reach General Grant until a few day ago. The following correspondence passed between the ladies and General Grant:—

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant—General:—The undersigned ladies of St. Louis beg you will honor them by accepting this Lieutenant-General coat. The gift is very small and unworthy compared to what our country and yourself have done for us, but the ladies hope you will accept it as a slight testimonial of their esteem, as for the earnest wish they entertain for your future success and welfare.

By your brilliant victories you have gained for the national arms the highest and proudest position in the heart of every true friend of the Union, and deeds that belong to the country's history and posterity as bright and glorious fame. All the ladies can hope to add to your laurels are the prayers of their hearts for your continued success, and the work of many hands for your weary and suffering soldiers. Very respectfully and truly yours,

MARY P. MAGWIRE.

In behalf of

Mrs. John O'Fallon,	Mrs. F. P. Blair, Jr.,
Mrs. Rufus Easton,	Mrs. O. D. Filley,
Jos. B. Eads,	Mrs. Sam'l T. Glover,
Mrs. Jas. G. Broadhead,	Mrs. John Ridgis,
Mrs. W. M. McPherson,	Mrs. Charles Peirce,
Mrs. John Finley,	Mrs. Samuel Filley,
Mrs. J. B. Gardenier,	Mrs. John J. Roe,
Mrs. Charles Gibson,	Miss Belle Holmes,
Miss Susie Benton,	Miss Mora Filley,
Miss Ella Filley,	Miss Genevieve Eads.
Miss Mary P. Magwire,	

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., September 28, 1864.—Miss MARY P. MAGWIRE, St. Louis, Mo.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (received only on the 29th instant) of your note of June 27th, and the beautiful coat which accompanied it. Let me express my appreciation of the kind feelings that prompted this testimonial from the ladies of St. Louis, and my earnest hope that this interest in the great cause of the country which they promote by your letter to "aid by their prayers of success, and by the work of their hands for our brave and suffering soldiers," may never flag until the rebellion entirely be quelled, and our brave soldiers are rested from their labors.

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

St. Louis *Democrat.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.

The October Sessions of this Court began this morning.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Thomas H. Diehl—This was an action to recover back taxes paid by the city, under protest, for gas used in the public lamps.

The case brings up a test question as to whether the city is liable to pay a tax upon gas not manufactured for sale, but for use. A large amount is involved in whatever decision the Court may make. Messrs. R. K. Nichol, Richard Ludlow, W. L. Hirst, and F. C. Brewster for the city; Charles Gilpin and John R. Valentine for the United States.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Sharswood.—The Court met this morning for jury trials, for the September term. The first case ready for trial was that of Joseph R. Keim, assignee of Benjamin H. Pittfield, vs. Weldon E. Park.

This was an action to recover on a bond for $4500. The defense is payment. On trial. Sharpless and Meyer for plaintiff; Stover for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—This court also met for jury trials. No case upon the list being ready, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Thompson and Allison.—The October sessions of this court commenced this morning. The week had been assigned to the trial of homicide cases.

The case of William M'guire, charged with the murder of Margaret Byer, at the Continental Theatre, was first called for trial. In support of a motion for a continuance, Mr. Cassidy produced an affidavit of the prisoner, that Elizabeth Wright, an important witness, was absent from the city.

The affidavit also sets forth that Mrs. Wright can prove that, for two weeks prior to the occurrence at the Continental Theatre, he had been drinking intensely, and therefore was not in a condition to know what transpired on the night Margie Byer was killed. The absence of other witnesses was also alleged.

Mr. Mann opposed the continuance, but the Court granted the motion, and fixed the second Monday in November for the trial.

The case of Charles Baumbaugh, charged with the death of John Graves, was next called, and a jury was begun to be impannelled.

The defendant is charged with the killing of John Graves, at a tavern down town, on the 4th of June.

A jury had not been obtained when our report closed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 66. Noon, 78. One P. M. 79. Wind, E.

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The billiard tournament between eight of the most skilful players in this city, for the championship of the State of Pennsylvania, comes off at Sanson Street Hall this afternoon, and will be continued every afternoon and evening until the 10th. The principal prize will be an elegant cue, of the value of $250, designated the Chamberlain Cue of the State of Pennsylvania. The second prize will be a handsome service of silverware, valued at $100.

Eight players have thus far entered the lists:—Christian Bird, Victor Sarphe, Julian Frankett, John W. Montgomery, Robert T. Ryall, Edward H. Nelms, J. Palmer, and H. Howes. With the exception of Mr. Palmer, all are professional players, and their skill with the cue is a guarantee that the contest will be a brilliant one, and that the winner of the emblematic cue will have well earned his laurels. The games will be five hundred points up, and each player will contend with every other player. Should no more than the present eight players enter, twenty-eight games will have to be played, unless there be a tie.

The announcement of the holding of the tournament has awakened in billiard circles generally a lively interest in the proceedings, and the contests are awaited with pleasurable anticipations. Under the management of the efficient committee of arrangements, the tournament cannot be other than a grand success, and an important event in the annals of Pennsylvania billiards. An especial feature of the meeting will be the exclusion of the pushing stroke, which will also be prohibited in the subsequent contests for the Champion Cue. Besides being a considerable advance in the opinions of thousands of billiardists, who, justly regarding the "push shot" as a check to artistic progress in billiards, are clamorous for its expulsion, yet properly look to professional players to initiate the reform, the exclusion of this stroke reduces the contests to an exposition of true billiards, and thus doubles their attraction.

POLITICAL.—A large meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Union League Hall, in Chesnut street, above Twelfth. An address was delivered by General John Cochrane, late a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

A mass meeting of the friends of the Union was held in the Twentieth Ward on Saturday night, at the corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue. Speeches were made by Samuel Owens, Esq., Major Dierny, and others.

Though the weather was decidedly unpropitious for out-door display on Saturday evening, yet there was a flag-raising demonstration at Second and Coates streets more than usually interesting. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. An efficient brass band was present. M. Andress, Esq., was chosen President, who, upon taking the chair, delivered a few remarks, and introduced A. B. Shoemaker, Esq., who made a brief and effective speech, which was loudly applauded.

The great mass meeting of the First Congressional District, that was to have been held on Saturday evening at Second and Christian streets, was postponed because of the dodging rain showers that fell at intervals. There was no fall in that vicinity of sufficient capacity to accommodate one-tenth of the people, therefore a postponement was agreed upon. The meeting will be held this evening, and it is understood that a delegation of the Campaign Club will pay a visit to it.

The Union party of the Eleventh Ward have selected Levi Bringan as their candidate for Select Council. Mr. Bringan was formerly was a member of the Sixth Ward.

There was a meeting of the Democracy at the Continental Theatre on Saturday evening. Josiah Randall, Esq., presided. Speeches were made by General Morrow, of Kentucky, Captain Geary, of Western Virginia, and Mr. Porris, Secretary of the Chicago Convention. A letter was received from Millard Fillmore, which was read.

FALL OF A NEW BUILDING—NARROW ESCAPE.—This morning, about half past 3 o'clock, the new building at the northeast corner of Eighth and Vine streets fell with a tremendous crash. The structure was nearly completed, was about 140 feet on Eighth street, 40 feet on Vine street, and three stories in height. The first floor was to be used for stores, while the two upper stories were to be used as public halls, for the holding of meetings, balls, &c. The building was of a neat pressed brick front, and would soon have been ready for occupancy.

About the time named two police officers, who were standing a short distance off, heard the falling of bricks. They hastened to the building, with the view of ascertaining the cause of the alarm. One of them ascended a ladder on Vine street, and made his way into the second story, when more than one-half of the structure on Eighth street fell. A portion of the roof and all that part of the front fell with it, and the rains were scattered into the street. Fortunately, no one was injured, but had the accident happened at any other time, the result would have been most disastrous. Mr. Rush is the contractor for the erection of the building, and ascribes the accident to the giving away of the temporary uprights which supported the girders.

The Building Inspectors owe it to themselves to make a thorough investigation as to the cause of the accident. The whole structure has been so weakened and shattered by the fall, that public safety demands that it nearly all should be taken down. The cars on Eighth street were unable to proceed on their regular trips this morning.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The silver medal offered at the late State Fair at Easton for the "best double-thread Sewing Machine" was awarded to the "Grover & Baker" Machine. Also the premium for "best specimens of Sewing Machine work." As all the leading Machines were in competition, and the Committee acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most intelligent that could have been selected to make the examination and award, it is a full confirmation of the verdict of 1863, when forty-four first premiums were awarded the "Grover & Baker" Company, by the different State, County, and Institute Fairs, for "best Sewing Machine and best work." Those about purchasing a Sewing Machine should not fail to call at their office, No. 730 Chesnut street, and examine these Machines and the elegant specimens of work done by them.

THE JEWISH FESTIVAL OF RIGH HASHANA.—The Jewish year 5625 commenced on Friday at sundown, and as usual was set apart for reflection and prayer by the sect throughout the globe, as commanded in Leviticus xxiii, 23, 24. At daybreak on Saturday the various congregations assembled in their synagogues, attired in their robes of death, and the Rabbis recited prayers and exhortations, and the Sophar, a trumpet made from a ram's horn, was blown. Until these ceremonies a strict fast is observed. This festival is the second in importance in the Jewish Church, and is commemorative of the creation of the world, the sacrifice of Isaac, and the future coming of the Messiah, and continues for two days.

A MEAN CHARGE.—Last week an individual, residing in Germantown, took out a warrant for the arrest of a husband, wife, and daughter, charging them with the larceny of a stick of wood. The prosecutor produced a witness who swore that the same stick of wood he saw in the defendant's yard belonged to him, the prosecutor. As sticks of wood are so much alike, the Alderman "could'nt see it," and discharged the parties.

FAST DRIVING.—Darby road is made a regular race-course on Sundays by roughs from the city, who hire horses and go there to amuse themselves. Yesterday one of these offenders, named George Clark, was arrested for racing, and held to bail by Alderman Allen.

RECRUITING.—This morning only nine men received the city bounty of $450. Rather a poor day's work for three wards that are yet liable to the draft.

IMPROVEMENT BY A FIRE COMPANY.—The Spring Garden Hose Company, whose present location is in Parish street, below Twelfth, have purchased a valuable lot of ground on Ridge avenue, above Thompson street, upon which they are now erecting a small three story engine house. The front of the first story will be iron and the upper stories of pressed brick. The size of the building will be thirty-two feet front by seventy-five feet deep, and will have all the necessary accommodations for a steam engine and carriage, as well as a hook and ladder.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—Charles Williams, alias Charles Betz, was arrested in Water street, above Callowhill, on Saturday, by Lieutenant Spear, upon suspicion of being a professional "shover" of counterfeit money. As soon as taken into custody the prisoner threw something away, which Lieutenant Spear picked up, and found to be a bundle of counterfeit fractional currency, amounting in all to one hundred dollars. The counterfeits are exceedingly well executed, and could easily deceive. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

THE VERDICT.—The jury empannelled by the Coroner to investigate the cause of the falling of the iron rafters at the Philadelphia and Erie railroad depot, Sixteenth and Market streets, by which the lives of three unknown men were lost, have rendered a verdict that the accident was one of those which cannot be satisfactorily explained, and for which they cannot attach blame to any of the parties concerned.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—This morning, James Ford was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Toland, to answer the charge of assault and battery. He was arrested at Third and Green streets, and made an assault on the police officers.

Michael Ward was arrested at Dock and Spruce streets, and held in $2000 bail for assault and battery, and larceny of $20.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health last week was 301, of which 18 occurred in the country. The deaths and interments of soldiers numbered 41. The nativity was as follows:—United States, 231; foreign, 60; unknown, 10; from the Almshouse, 9; people of color, 23.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM YET.—At a recent meeting of the Seventh Ward Draft Committee, a gold dollar, the gift of a widow in humble circumstances, whose only son is in the Union army, was put up at auction, and after a spirited competition was knocked down at one hundred and eighteen dollars.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—The police of the Third District made a descent on a disorderly dance house, in Gatzmer street, below Second, on Saturday night, and arrested thirty-nine persons, male and female. At the time of the arrest they were engaged in drinking, dancing, and fighting. All hands were sent below.

STABBING CASE.—Two negroes got into a fight at Ninth and Rodman streets, on Saturday night, when one of them stabbed the other in the breast. The offender, named Harrison Cuff, was arrested and committed to answer the charge.

DEATH OF AN OLD TROTTING HORSE.—The trotting horse "Old John," owned by Anthony Fricker, of this city, died a few days since at the advanced age of forty-six years.

HEAVY LARCENY.—This morning Georgiana Paxter, colored, was committed by Alderman Welding to answer the larceny of two hundred dollars, the property of a lady at Media.

DO YOU WANT PHOTOGRAPHS?—Visit B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. His life-size Photographs all colored in oil or water colors, and Cartes de Visite are splendid specimens of photographic art.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
Boys' Suits,
Infants' Clothing,
Boys' Overcoats,
The largest and best assortment in the city.
M. SNELLENBURG & Co., No. 4 N. Eighth street.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others in use. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It does better and finer work than any of its rivals; is the only machine capable of making the loop and knot stitch; the only machine having a perfect and uniform tension of upper and lower thread; the only machine that has the work feed mechanism so arranged as to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor; and, owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order.

NEW MUSIC.—We have just received from the publishers the following choice pieces of music, the titles, it will be seen, are suggested by the events of the times:—"Mother, come! your boy has got the measles, with a guitar accompaniment," also, a beautiful quartette, with a base solo that it only has to be heard to be appreciated, bearing by the sentimental title "Tum, et their Hail, No. 624 Chesnut street, entitled "Words marked down to suit the fall in gold," words by the "Oriental Almanac," united in arrange five months, by those cool and cool authors, Charles Stokes & Co., also, new ballad, with a quick accompaniment, dedicated to "Bob Boyd," styled the "Ready made, or made to order."

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, October 3.—Trade is excessively dull in all departments, with but little probability of any immediate improvement.

Cotton is entirely unsettled and quotations nominal.

In Cloverseed no movement. Timothy ranged from $6·60 to $7. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·10@3 15 ₩ bush.

For Foreign Fruit the market is very poorly supplied with all descriptions, and the sales have been unimportant. Lemons sell at $5@10 ₩ box, a decline; and currants at 21c.

Green Apples are in limited supply, and range from $1·50@4 ₩ bbl.; and dried apples from 10@11c. The season for green peaches is nearly over, and they command $1@2 ₩ basket; dried peaches are scarce, and sell at 20@22c. for unpared halves, and 16@17½c. for quarters; sales of Jersey cranberries at $1 ₩ bush., and $12 ₩ bbl.

The Flour Market is exceedingly dull, and the sales are only in a small way, at $9 70@9·75 per barrel for superfine; $10@10·25 for extras; $10·50@10·75 for extra family; and $11@12 for fancy lots, according to quality. There is but little Rye Flour here, and it commands $9·25. Corn Meal is scarce, and prices entirely nominal.

The Wheat Market dull and prices declining. Good red was offered at $2·18; white at $2·45, without finding buyers. Small sales of Rye at $1·80@1·82. Corn is scarce, and held at $1·70 for yellow, and $1·68 for mixed Western. Oats are in firm request; 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania sold at 90 cents.

In Groceries and Provisions trade is at a stand.

Naval Stores and Oils are very dull.

Whisky is inactive; small sales of Drudge at $1·80; Pennsylvania bbls. at $1·81, and Ohio at $1·82.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, October 3.—The receipts, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continue very large; the market is dull, and prices have declined fully 1c. ₩ lb. Extra quality are selling at from 10@10½c.; fair to good at 14@15c.; and common at from 9@10c. ₩ lb, according to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

173 head	Martin, Fuller & Co.,	Western, 13@16.
147	" Ullman & Co.,	Western, 14@15.
160	" Mooney & Smith,	Western, 12@16½.
125	" J. McFillen,	Chester county and Western, 14@15.
187	" Gust. Shomberg,	Western, 12@15.
165	" P. Hathaway,	Western and Chester county, 13@16.
133	" P. McFillen,	Western and Chester county, 10@15.
84	" Owen Smith,	Western, 13@16.
45	" Jones McClure,	Western, 5@6, gross.
110	" E. S. McFillen,	Western, 14@15½.
56	" D. Branson,	Chester county, 11@14.
55	" A. Kennedy,	Chester county, 11@13.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extensive insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the NAME AND address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock. If possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

The history of the national arms during the last few months is a history of uninterrupted success. The enemy have been defeated everywhere, with serious loss of men and material. The drain on his resources in these late reverses must have proved disastrous in the extreme, and the fact of his failing strength is signally manifested in the unusual feebleness with which the assaults of the Federal columns are met and resisted.

HOOD has been driven from his powerfully intrenched position at Atlanta, and has since made no attempt to recover it. He probably feels the utter desperation of his situation, and prudently abstains from renewing a contest in which he has been fairly overcome, and probably completely disabled and demoralized. The State of Georgia, in the meanwhile, appears to have lost both faith and heart in the Rebellion; and if report from that quarter is to be believed, her authorities and people are anxious to get out of the scrape as speedily as possible. Her proposition, however, to secede from the seceders, and set up for herself as an independent commonwealth, is simply preposterous, since it requests the National Government to concede to one State a right which it denies to several collectively. The only possible way in which Georgia can extricate herself from her complicity in the Rebellion is to lay down her arms unconditionally, and petition to be readmitted into the Union. There is no middle course for her to pursue, and the sooner she makes up her mind to that, the sooner she will escape a worse fate than she has yet suffered.

The coils of an inevitable doom are also fast closing around Richmond. SHERIDAN'S victorious army has pushed the routed and flying forces of EARLY almost to the very gates of the Rebel capital, and GRANT is driving, right and left, over all impediments and opposition, smack up to the very innermost defenses of that devoted citadel. Every hour's news is now pregnant with momentous tidings; and the public hope, standing a-tiptoe for the crowning triumph of the war, expects with every successive despatch to learn that the central stronghold of treason has fallen before the power and persistence of our arms, and that JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet are seeking precipitate escape from the just retribution due their enormous crimes.

With Richmond taken, the "Old Dominion" will be relieved from the horrible suffering and desolation to which it has so long been subjected, as the main theatre of a strife which was initiated on her soil by men who were traitors alike to her peace and integrity, and the peace and unity of the nation. Well may her sorely afflicted people rejoice at their deliverance. As Virginia, the mother of statesmen and patriots, should have been the last State in the Union to depart from the Federal fold, so should she be the first of her "erring sisters" to come voluntarily back to it. She had little to gain and very much to lose by her participation in the Rebellion, and those who seduced her from her allegiance have made her pay dearly for her apostasy.

The war, however, may go on even after Richmond falls. We must not flatter ourselves with the idea that the life of the Rebel cause is bound up in the fate of that city, and that the conquest of one is the conquest of the other. But we will make no mistake in assuming that the loss of the Confederate capital will prove, morally and physically, a fatal blow to the insurgents; and that while they may, in very desperation, make further resistance to the decisive discomfiture that must ultimately overtake them, their subsequent efforts will be but the weak and convulsive struggles of a malignant pride, which will, while it may, postpone a doom which it knows and feels is inevitable. Hence, in rejoicing over victories won and impending, let us not relax our efforts, but press on with ever-increasing vigor and resolution to the glorious consummation that awaits the national cause.

THE QUESTION OF TOIL.

Thinking men of all nations and political creeds will agree that in the natural progress of events, the resources of every portion of this varied world will be cultivated and developed. However we may differ in regard to systems to be pursued for this end, we are confident that in the recognized march of mankind it must ultimately be achieved. The violent enthusiast or the ambitious partisan may be permitted to thunder in favor of this method or the other; and one country, wise in its own conceit, may be allowed the poor pleasure of denouncing another for its adoption of peculiar institutions.

But those who desire to be correct rather than glitteringly superficial, in their philosophy of our race and the development of the world's treasures, should calmly survey things as they are, and from the signs of the times endeavor to discover the solution of the mighty problem. In our judgment, much of the momentous secret is wrapped up in the much agitated question of labor; for it is admitted that it is only by the vigorous arm, guided by the skilful brain, that the hills can be plundered of their golden wealth, the forests rendered tributary to our wants and luxuries, and the yellow harvests of the plain gathered for our granaries.

There are abundant evidences in the present state of affairs in both hemispheres, that a grand crisis in the history of mankind rapidly approaches. The great commercial nations, who have carried civilization to the highest point, and developed their resources with a marvellous science and energy—who have sent their trading vessels to nearly every accessible portion of the globe, have at length come into collision with those semi-barbarous people who have hitherto excluded themselves from intimate intercourse with the rest of their fellow-creatures—with others who have lived in lands teeming with wealth, in the most savage condition known to us, without attempting to make use of the ... the bounty of Heaven has sowed ... them—and with others content to ... lives in dreamy indolence and ...ving their wants with the spontaneous yielding of a prolific soil, while they have at their hands the material for magnificent empires. The barriers of China and Japan have been compelled to give way before the energy and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In Australia, in the rich islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and almost throughout the long secluded islands of Oceanica, the same power has met in conflict with barbarous tribes of men. Old Africa, the quarter portion of which has for centuries been a *terra incognita* to civilized nations, has been penetrated far towards its central regions; and here also we find a collision between the enlightened and the barbarous, the strong and the weak, gradually developing itself.

In our own hemisphere the same influences are at work, the great agent of progress being the young, but energetic and enterprising Republic of the United States. In some of the richest and most valuable portions of the continent, hitherto permitted to remain in the hands of nations and tribes utterly incapable of accomplishing their development, we have already felt the shock of a conflict. As to the result, there can be no doubt. The ignorant, indolent, and barbarous must succumb; and then will arise the question with these conquering powers of the North, with what system of labor shall these vast, and beautiful, and wealthy regions, which lie chiefly under the burning sun of the Tropics, be cultivated, and rendered fit haunts for civilization and subservient to the interests of the world's commerce?

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is now in England. During his stay he resides with the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Italian minister in London.

—According to official documents there were, last year, 13,147 assaults on women committed in England and Wales, for which the parties were charged before the magistrates.

—The journals of Moravia state that the Government of that province has decided that widows who pay taxes have a right to vote in municipal elections.

—Lord de Grey has issued advertisements requesting gunmakers to communicate with him on the best means of converting the Enfield into a breech-loader, the expense not to exceed £1 a gun.

—An important musical festival has recently taken place at Antwerp. The programme included selections of both modern and classical music, and some new works by Belgian composers.

—A new operetta by Bulfe, called *The Sleeping Queen*, has been produced in London. The music includes a very pretty serenade, "The Noontide Dream," and an admired trio and quartet.

—A letter from Vienna announces the betrothal of the Princess Sophia, the only unmarried daughter of the King of Saxony, to the Duke Charles Theodore, the brother of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

—The submarine cable between Otranto and Valona has been completed. The previous attempt in February last was unsuccessful, on account of severe gales, which drove the vessel out of her course, and caused the end of the cable to be lost.

—Count Moritz Dietrichstein has lately died in his ninetieth year. He was a native of Vienna, and has been head of the Austrian imperial theatres and opera-houses. In his younger days he was a music pupil of the Abbe Vogler, the Master of Meyerbeer and Von Weber.

—The new hospital alluded to in the previous paragraph will be erected a little north of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and will contain eight hundred beds, arranged in wards accommodating each thirty-six beds. The whole cost for ground and building will be something over sixteen millions of francs.

—A young lady was bathing lately at Tynemouth, England, and persisted in venturing out too far. She would not regard the remonstrances of the keeper of the bathing machine, who finally, to save her life, rode out in the water on horseback, and pursuing the lady, threatened to horsewhip her unless she returned at once. She beat a retreat, and declared she would never again patronize this zealous keeper of bathing machines.

—M. de Persigny lately made a speech at the Conseils Generaux of France, in which he told his astounded hearers that Napoleon III was the founder of political liberty in France, that the political institutions of England were not adapted for France, as authority and liberty could not there be entrusted to a class, and that before the liberty of the press could be a benefit, "a new, vigorous, and independent generation must arise to replace minds enervated by revolutions."

—Scurvy is still a prevalent disease among British sailors. In the Royal navy it may be said to be extinct, but in the merchant service many owners are too mean to allow a sufficiency either of lime-juice or vegetables, and "of the men received into the Sailors' Home, London, about half are suffering from scurvy, and of these perhaps a twentieth part are seriously diseased." The Liverpool ships are peculiarly afflicted with this disease.

—An official report on the cottage dietaries of Great Britain states that a man wants on an average 28,600 grains of carbon and 1330 grains of nitrogen per diem. Only one class of operatives get enough nitrogen, and as to carbon, a fifth of all agricultural laborers have too little, while it is probable that among the women the proportion is much greater. In Berkshire, Somersetshire, and Oxfordshire, the people have not enough of either kind. Yet the lords of the land on which these people live are the richest and happiest class which ever existed in history, most of them having incomes of over $50,000 a year.

—The Emperor of the French recently caused the works on the new opera-house to be suspended in favor of those on a new hospital. The storekeepers in the vicinity of the half-built opera house have offered to advance the money necessary for the prompt finishing of the latter edifice, leaving its reimbursement to the convenience of the Government. They declare that their business will be ruined if the works are not carried on. The Emperor, however, did not give a favorable reply, deeming it beneath the dignity of the State to accept offers of money from private individuals.

—The authorized capital of all the railways in England, Scotland, and Ireland, up to December 31st last, amounts to the sum of £474,999,545; and of this total as much as £404,215,802 has actually been paid up as capital, inclusive of debenture loans outstanding at that date. That is to say, in less than thirty years a sum very nearly equal to one-half of the national debt of England has been invested in that country in earthworks, rails, rolling-stock, and the other constituent elements of the vast aggregate known as railway property. The average net profit of the British railways is only four per cent.

—The Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes* says that an English missionary in Madagascar talks as follows in his efforts to discredit the French missionaries:—"My good friends," said he lately to his Madagascan hearers, "properly speaking, there are only two religions—the English and the French. But, you will say, which is the best? The English one—and for a very simple reason—because Jesus Christ was born in England. There He lived, there He preached, and founded His Church. Many times the French wanted to get Him among them; but He never would go to Paris, preferring to stop in London. Now you know why our religion is the best."

—Organists receive more appreciative attention abroad than here. In the largest church in Newcastle, England, the great east window is a "memorial" erected to the memory of a deceased organist; and lately a Miss Burgiss, organist of St. John's, Eton, for thirteen years, was presented by the Choral Association with a silver cream jug on the occasion of her marriage. Miss Burgiss was also presented with testimonials by several members of the congregation of St. John's. The band of the Windsor volunteers serenaded on the eve of the wedding, and her brother, Mr. F. Burgiss, was appointed organist of St. John's in her stead.

Married.

JONES—GLASCO.—September 29th, 1864, by Rev. D. L. Patterson, at the parsonage of Siloam M. E. Church, No. 1305 Marlboro street, Mr. THOMAS C. JONES to Miss EMILY R. GLASCO, both of Wilmington, Del.

Died.

GLADING.—On the 30th ult., GEORGE GLADING, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 425 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BUHN.—On the 2d inst., GEORGE BUHN, M. D., A. A. Surgeon Camp William Penn, in the 35th year of his age.

MORRIS.—October 1st, WILLIE B., youngest son of William E. and Mary N. Morris

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, October 4th, at the corner of Main street and Walnut lane, Germantown. Interment to be in the grounds of St. Luke's Church, Germantown.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 1st inst., of apoplexy, THOMAS F. SIMPSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, W. Feuster, No. 1120 Germantown avenue, above Second street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—October 1st, Miss MARY JANE WRIGHT, only daughter of the late Hugh and Mary Jane Wright, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, W. Feuster, No. 1120 Germantown avenue, above Second street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

Has now Open his

FALL STOCK

OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Consisting of

French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cretonne, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Lyons,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Curtain and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES

Of the newest Colors and Patterns.

LACE CURTAINS

One-third less than the present cost of Importation.

WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-12-mths-2m

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share

The Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is an a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchant's Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STRIKE.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in that vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling WINE!

A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK.

TRY IT,

for sale by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS,

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,

Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1848. Incorporated 1865.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.

Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING.

In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP.

Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations,

Business Forms,

Commercial Law,

Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING,

By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.

STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,

And received at any time.

Evening Sessions after September 15th.

CATALOGUES,

Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.

S. B. CRITTENDEN & CO.

s29-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

SIGNOR N. PERELLI

Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING,

se8-thstulm No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

BALLAD SINGING.—MR. BISHOP WILL resume business OCTOBER 3, at No. 1622 FILBERT Street. 1t*

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $6

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $6·50

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JAMES,

No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

se6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DEPOT FOR

UNITED STATES REVENUE

AND

POSTAGE STAMPS,

FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.

All orders should be sent to

JESPER HARDING,

Collector of First District,

9-14 No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 222 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy7

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet), Magnificent Brussels, 5/ wide, $1·25; $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 4-4, 5-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Strickland's), No. 247 S. FOURTH Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. 23 jy7-3m

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-26-4m

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

se9-6mw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

WANTS.

CITY POINT, VIRGINIA,

August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,

50 Wheelwrights, and

50 Blacksmiths,

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Washington, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,

CAPTAIN, A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY,

9-12 1m QUARTERMASTER'S AGENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Nos. 631, 633, and 635 FOURTEENTH STREET, Near New York avenue.

WASHINGTON, September 29, 1864.

CARPENTERS WANTED.—Wanted immediately, fifty good carpenters to go to Fort Monroe, Md. Wages $120 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government, for the workmen and their tools, from this city to Point Lookout.

JOHN A. EGBON,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

10-1-6t

TINNERS WANTED.—

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1864.

WANTED AT ONCE.—At the Government Workshops, corner of NINETEENTH and F Streets, TWENTY GOOD TINSMITHS, or men who understand the manufacture and putting up of Sheet-iron Stoves.

Wages seventy dollars per month, with a ration. Also, privilege of Hospital when sick.

Application to be made to Captain JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., U. S. A., No. 131 F Street.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

9-28-10t

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased.

Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 124 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Att'ney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9 15 12 6t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL S. JAYNES & SONS is this day dissolved. All debts owing to said firm will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. JAYNES, Surviving Partner.

Philada., September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business at No. 225 DOCK Street.

HARRISE DAVIES,

PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermaster's Vouchers and Checks, and Governments Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-1-1m

Bounties Paper and loans on Collateral negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 324 WALNUT STREET, Room No. 2.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES. $10 PAR VALUE.

This Company own, in fee simple, the Richardson Farm, containing one hundred and thirty-nine (139) acres on Oil Creek; also one-twenty-first of the oil produced on the Titus lease on the Story Farm; one-third of all the oil produced on the Gillespie tract, Wild Cat Hollow; and the land interest in the Swamp Angel Well; and lease on the George Washington McClintock Farm.

The income of the Company is now about two hundred ($200) dollars per day, which will pay a good dividend on the subscription price, with a sure prospect of a large increase.

Subscription books are now open at the Office of the Company.

H. C. CORFIELD, Secretary.

10-3-4t*

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

se23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET HALL. SANSOM STREET HALL. RANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 20 6

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

VESTVALI—BEL DEMONIO!

First Night of the great Lyric Artist, VESTVALI,

MONDAY, Oct. 3, EVERY EVENING,

With new Scenery, Costumes &c.,

Being only a Sensational Drama of BEL DEMONIO.

ADELO, ... VESTVALI.

Between "YOU ARE THE STAR" and "GRAVE MARIO."

For particulars of Scenery, Incidents, &c., see bills.

SEATS TO BE USED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEON & BLISS, LESSEE & MANAGER. J. E. DOVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864,

First appearance of the celebrated

WARREN SISTERS COMBINATION,

consisting of Mr. WM. WARREN, CHAS. BARRON, Miss JOSIE RUSH, and Miss EMILY MARRYATT.

They will appear this evening in TWO BRILLIANT COMEDIES, supported by the EXCELLENT STOCK COMPANY of the Theatre.

The performance will commence with the fine old standard Comedy, in five acts, entitled

DEAD AT LAW.

Doctor Caughley ..... Mr. Wm. Warren.
Jack Dowlas ..... Mr. Chas. Barron.
Chevy Hemmerton ..... Mrs. Jo. Drayton.
Lady Dowlas ..... Miss Emily Marryatt.

After which the whole Farce of

DUNDREARY'S VISIT TO NICE.

Peter Dundreary (an old bachelor) ..... Wm. Warren.
Emily ..... Miss Josie Rush.

(Positively Positively Positively) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 8, when the SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER, will be presented by special request, at reduced prices.

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—No. 1:21 CHESNUT STREET.

ALLISON & BUTLER'S ..... Proprietors.

MORAN'S MINSTRELS

in an elegant

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

EVERY EVENING.

Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 2. 10-1-6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL—

A CARD.—Owing to the great success of the two Concerts given by the Associated Artists of the Italian Opera, Comprising—

Mme. LORINI WHITING, Signor STEFANI,
Signor TENTA, Signor AMODIO,
Musical Director and Conductor ..... Mr. S. BEHRENS

And in order to comply with the requests of several distinguished ladies and numerous citizens, the Manager has concluded to give positively

THE LAST GRAND CONCERT

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864,

When an entirely new and exceedingly brilliant programme will be performed.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets, commencing Saturday, October 1, at 9 A. M.

Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8. 9-30-3t

CHRIST REJECTED,

The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

No. 1026 CHESNUT STREET,

In addition to the ESTHER, Art Collection of the Academy.

Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-16 1m*

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania will commence in SANSOM STREET HALL, on MONDAY, October 3, 1864, and terminate MONDAY, October 10, 1864

AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS.

Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

Each game is to be 500 Points, Carroms.

PUSH SHOTS BARRED.

The following names are the Competitors for the Championship and Prizes:—E. H. Helms, E. J. Plunkett, H. W. Hewes, C. Bird, J. Palmer, J. W. Montgomery, R. T. Ryall. Victor Estephe. Messrs. Kavanagh, Phelan, Goldthwait, Foster, and other prominent players are expected to be present.

Single Admission, 50 cents.

Season Tickets secured seats, $5

To be had at the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels.

R. T. RYALL, J. W. MONTGOMERY, and VICTOR ESTEPHE, Committee of Arrangements. 9-26-6t*

NOW READY,

COAL AT $7·50 PER TON

THE CONSUMERS' MUTUAL COAL COMPANY

Are Now Delivering Coal

from their Oakland Colliery, on the celebrated Skidmore and Mammoth Veins, at the following rates:—

To Subscribers, per ton ..... $7·50
To Non-Subscribers, per ton ..... 14·00

Thus saving $4·50 per ton to Stockholders. Besides this saving, there will be a dividend annually on the stock, in all probability, of at least SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, so that after the first year, Stockholders will not only get their Coal for nothing, but will also probably receive a small dividend on their Stock. The lease runs, at the present low royalty, for Sixteen Years. The ten dollars per share paid now is for the whole term of the lease.

The present capacity of the Mine is 80,000 tons per year, or one ton per share. This will soon be increased to 150,000 tons, which will give the Company 150,000 tons to sell to outsiders at the highest market prices, THE PROFITS FROM WHICH WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Subscriptions to the Stock (which may still be made at $10 per share) will be received at the office of the Company, No. 5½ S. SIXTH Street, second story.

President,

JAMES LYND.

Directors,

JAMES LYND, No. 5½ S. Sixth street.
EDWARD E. JONES, No. 631 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 619 Walnut street.
P. F. CLAYTON, No. 135 N. Third street.
THOMAS B. GARSED, No. 106 Chesnut street. 10-1tf

WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE.—

ALL NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

Sold, and orders filled at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

SURPLUS COPIES From the Circulating Library, AT HALF PRICE,

By F. LEYPOLDT,

10-1-2t* No. 1323 CHESNUT Street, Second Floor.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS,

SASHES,

BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

9-12-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN P. SOUDER. 9-24-tf

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Mechanics having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Weisenteidts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

wh11-tf Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Ecrs de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 706 RACE Street, Branch No. 709 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 4t9-29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND GATHERING OF

PATRIOTS.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, ONE COUNTRY.

The Stars and Stripes for All the Land.

MAINE,
VERMONT,
MOBILE,
ATLANTA,
SHENANDOAH.

All friends of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON;

All gallant Veterans who have fought for our

GLORIOUS UNION;

All who love and honor our

BRAVE SOLDIERS;

All who are determined that the

MAJORITY SHALL RULE;

All who would repudiate an honorable peace, with

GRANT,
SHERMAN,
SHERIDAN, and
FARRAGUT

As Peace Commissioners, all who hate

TREASON,

And would

PUNISH TRAITORS;

All who rejoice when our Armies

ARE VICTORIOUS;

All who revere our

PATRIOTIC FOREFATHERS,

And still cherish their principles; all who are grateful for the blessings transmitted to us by the

HEROES OF '76;

All who would preserve these blessings for their children;

ALL AMERICANS, NATIVE AND ADOPTED,

Are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864,

To testify their devotion to the

CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION,

Which armed traitors in some States, and unarmed sympathizers in others, are trying to overthrow.

LET THE WHOLE PEOPLE COME,

And with united voices proclaim that, in spite of

SLAVEHOLDING NABOBS

AND

EUROPEAN DESPOTS,

Our Country shall forever remain a

FREE LAND FOR POSTERITY,

And a home for the

OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS.

God and Our Country—Freedom Forever.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

Will take place, on the adjournment of the Meeting, IN THE SQUARE.

By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,

10-3-6t CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MEETINGS.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, below Thirteenth, October 1, 1864.

ORDERS No. 3.

I. The Club will assemble at its headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, October 3, at 7 o'clock, fully equipped for Parade to attend a Flag Raising in the Twentieth Ward.

II. The Committee on Music will notify the Band to be in attendance.

By order of

CHARLES W. SMITH,

1t Chief Marshal.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIFTH WARD.—Fellow-citizens!—A meeting of the citizens of the Ward, without distinction of party, has framed the following ticket, which is now presented for your suffrages, with the confident belief that you will cast it every man worthy of the support. It has been selected from no partisan or party, and solely with an eye to fitness and qualifications, and therefore cannot be regarded in any sense as a partisan ticket. It has originated in a desire on most of all to combine to prevent the election of unfaithful, incompetent, and corrupt men to offices of honor and trust. The candidates here named are all persons of education, familiarity with local forms and the modes of public business, and the tenacity to get done what they undertake. This ticket may have cause for them above in their previous pursuits in life, and we feel cert

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NATION'S STRUGGLE—THE NATION'S TRIUMPH.

From the Tribune.

We have not a doubt that our armies will be triumphant in this great war, nor have we a doubt that President Lincoln will be re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. But it is not enough that we be successful—the ultimate success of our military struggle—nor is it enough that Mr. Lincoln be successfully elected. It is supremely desirable that the Rebellion be promptly and forever crushed, and that the popular patriotism sustain and reinforce our armies to that end. And it is supremely desirable that Mr. Lincoln be re-elected by a popular majority so great, and by an expression of opinion so decisive, as to show indisputably the power and determination of the loyal sentiment of the nation.

It is not enough that the Union's attempt to carry the requisite number of States; but they should exceptionally struggle to carry every State. It is not enough that there should be a lukewarm interest in the matter; but there should be an earnest, enthusiastic, overwhelming effort. We should show to the Rebels the strength of our purpose, and its unflinching character. We should show it to the world. We should show it to the generations who shall come after us. The moral influence of such a demonstration would be immense, both at home and abroad. The effect of a triumph of the disgraceful and cowardly Chicago platform would, we believe, be fatal to the unity, power, and glory of the country.

To secure such a triumph of the Union cause as we speak of, demands active and energetic work on the part of every loyal American. Our work is for the same end as the work of our soldiers in the field, and from them we can learn some valuable lessons. Are they courageous and patient? So should we be. Are they unflinching in every field of labor and of every kind of work—on the march, in the trenches, on picket, in the deadly charge, amid showers of bullets and bursting shells, by night and by day, in July and December? So should their brothers at home, in their varied fields of patriotic effort, be unflinching and enduring, never weary, ever hopeful.

The soldiers may differ in opinion about the wisdom of the strategy of their generals, about the merit and genius of their generals; but in the hour of action and of peril, all these disputes are forgotten. The enemy, whose defeat is imperative, is before them, and they rush all other considerations in the sense of duty to their country and its cause. Is it asking too much to ask for a spirit like this at home?

Let every true man, then, work like a man, to secure the grandest and most imposing triumph for this glorious Union of our fathers at the polls next month—such a triumph as that no one on this continent or in the world shall ever mistake its character or its significance.

BLUFF.

From the Tribune.

The *Sunday Mercury* thus illustrates the tendency of the Copperheads to cover their weakness by audacious and preposterous assertion:—

"During the week numbers of soldiers have passed through the city, either going to or coming from the war. Nine out of ten have declared emphatically their determination to vote for Lincoln. Private letters received in this city state that the Administration will try and keep the army in motion till after election, so that the boys shall have no chance to vote at all.

"Many speculations are indulged in as to the majority McClellan will get in this State; for this he will carry it, everything indicates. The exclusion of one or two States is also conceded, by a heavy majority. Bets were made yesterday upon this assumption. The following majorities are claimed as certain:—

New York City	50,000
Kings County	8,000
Queen	2,000
Westchester	2,000
Putnam	700
Rockland	1,200
Richmond	1,200
Total	67,700

"If this calculation be a fair one, it is impossible for McClellan to lose the state."

Let us dissect the above Rowbuck:—

I. The counties of Orange, Columbia, and Rensselaer are set down as "certain" to give McClellan 4400 majority. These counties gave an aggregate majority for Lincoln in 1860 of 316, which they increased last fall to 404 for Mr. Dupee, who headed the Union State ticket. They will not now give 1000 majority either way, but our friends in each county expect to carry it, and we do not doubt that they will together give a small majority for Lincoln.

Kings county gave 4700 majority against Lincoln, which was reduced last fall to 1078 against Dupee. Our friends expect to wipe out the balance this fall, and will do it unless defeated by unsatisfactory local nominations. It cannot give 2000 against us, unless by fraud.

The rest of the counties on the above list will probably go against us by about half the majorities above set against them, except that New York will probably give more and Sullivan a good deal less than half those majorities. Queens may give 1000, though she did not in '60, nor yet in '64, and will not now if our friends get out their full vote, including the soldiers! This city is full of Southern refugees of rebel proclivities, every one of whom who can vote at all will vote the Chicago ticket, and they may roll up the majority against us to 30,000; but it the vote should be restricted to those who are properly residents of our city, it cannot exceed 25,000.

II. A word, now, as to the *Mercury's* foolish whopper that "Mr. Lincoln will try and keep the army in motion till after election, so that the boys shall have no chance to vote at all."

1. No single State, having a McClellan or Democratic Legislature, has ever yet enabled its soldiers in service to vote at all. The late Legislatures of New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, and Illinois were strongly Democratic; but neither of them could be induced to extend the right of suffrage to soldiers—to their soldiers. Do you suppose they so acted without knowing that those soldiers were mainly against them?

2. In no single instance have the soldiers of any State given an anti-Lincoln majority. Here and there, a regiment may have done (and many now do) so, but the voting soldiers of each State have uniformly given majorities of three to one (the lowest) up to twenty and even forty to one, for the Lincoln tickets. And in no instance have we heard even a complaint that the soldiers, or any soldier, did not vote exactly as they or he chose to do. Now if the opposition have never yet enabled the soldiers to vote in any single State—if no county or township but such as are strongly Democratic ever yet give a majority against allowing the soldiers to vote, while old Berks and other such Democratic strongholds have given large majorities against it—and if the Democratic party never yet obtained even one-third of the soldiers' vote from any State that has allowed them to vote, is it probable that they are now about to receive nearly the whole of it?

3. No amount of marching will deprive the soldiers of this State of their right to vote, because they send their votes home whenever they see fit, and have them polled by trusted friends. Any soldier who is a legal voter in our State may make up his ballot any day or night between this and the election, and send it sealed to be voted at home; and it *will* be, though he should be fighting, or marching, or disabled, on the day of election. Then why not tell less foolish lies, if any, than that about keeping "the army in motion?"

III. Bets are poor arguments; yet they are better than lies. And it is a notorious fact that the McClellanites here about do not want to bet. For instance, we stated two weeks ago—in repelling a false imputation by the *Reading Gazette*—that we happened to know a man who wanted to bet $100,000, in sums of $1000 to $5000, that Abraham Lincoln would be chosen President for the ensuing term. In other times, we should have had fifty inquiries within twenty-four hours for the name of this Lincolnite; but, up to this hour, no McClellanite has asked for it. If any *should* want to know it, they can learn it of James B. Taylor, No. 48 Pine street.

Now, it may indicate simply an improved moral sense in our Copperhead neighbors that they decline betting; if so, we rejoice over it most heartily. We respect them the more for not betting—respect not only their morality but their sagacity—still, it is a notorious fact that they do not want to bet on either McClellan or Seymour, and that the *Mercury's* brag is foolish. They have the same objections to betting that they had last year, and did not have the year before. And in this they are every way right.

—The peach trees of Newark have been remarkably prolific this season, much to their own damage, for many of them are broken by the weight of their product.

—The Champlain Valley Fair, held at Vergennes, Vt., last week, was remarkable for its sheep. The total value of all the sheep exhibited was estimated at $100,000.

—The annual expenses of Harvard College and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge are $165,000. Amherst and Dartmouth expend only $17,000 to $18,000 each.

Important Decision by the War Department

Hitherto it has been held that an officer accepting promotion was bound to service for an additional three years from the new muster. This fact has been found to have operated prejudicially to the interest of the army, and the feeling of the officers was becoming so strong in opposition to it, at the War Department, with the full concurrence of Lieutenant-General Grant, has issued the following circular upon the subject, which has already produced its healthful effect throughout all the armies operating against Richmond. This is the first transmission of the order to the public for general perusal:—

CIRCULAR, No. 77.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S Office, Washington, D. C., September 25, 1864.—Circular No. 91 of 1863 is rescinded from this office, and hereby revoked, and the following regulations substituted:—

I. Hereafter, when a commissioned officer of a three years' volunteer organization receives a new commission, or an enlisted man is appointed from the ranks, he must, at his option, be mustered into the United States service for three years, or the unexpired term of the organization of which he may at the time be a member; Provided, that no officer or enlisted man so receiving a commission shall be mustered in for a less period than three years, or to the date he presents himself for muster under it he has less than six months to serve.

II. All regimental officers of volunteers, now in the service of the United States, who have been in said service three years, and all who shall hereafter have served three years, may, if they so desire, be mustered out and honorably discharged the service, on satisfactory proof being furnished the Commissary of Musters of their command that they have so served: Provided, that said officers have not, meanwhile, voluntarily been mustered for three years; or, if belonging to veteran organizations, signified their willingness to serve for the new term of the organization to which they belong.

III. Regulations similar to the foregoing will apply to organizations mustered into service for a less period than three years.

IV. If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their former "commissions and rank," as contemplated by section two of paragraph one, circular No. 36, current series from this office, they can decline to be remustered as therein directed, and take advantage of the provisions of paragraphs one and two of this circular, in so far as they may be applicable.

V. When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out, it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered as mustered out therewith, and at the same "time and place" as the command. An officer will be held to service for the full term of his muster only when the regulation command is returned in service for him. Occasion is taken to remind officers absent from their commands on detached service, sick, or otherwise, that it is their duty to keep themselves fully advised as to the dates at which their commands go out of service, so that they may be mustered out and discharged therewith. (See circular 36, current series from this office). Officers neglecting this precaution will be held to a strict and rigid accountability. In case of doubt, timely application should be made to the Adjutant-General of the army for information.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

—The casting of the statue intended as a memorial of the late Father Mathew has been successfully completed.

—One Alfred J. Pearce publishes in an English paper the following predictions about the coming winter:—

"I anticipate frost from the 12th to 15th of December (severe on 13th), and again from 17th to 23d or 24th (severe on 19th). A fall of temperature on 8th or 9th of January (1865), followed by frost—severe about the 19th. Frost again from 13th or 14th of February (at intervals) to 3d or 4th of March. The following periods will be marked by more or less atmospherical disturbance:—

"September 10th, 22d to 26th, 28th to 30th.
"October 4th, 14th, 22d, 23d, 27th, 29th.
"November 9th, 10th, 18th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 30th.
"December 1st to 5th, 13th, 19th, 22d, 28th, 30th.
"January (1865) 8th, 19th.
"February 3d, 11th, 25th.
"March 16th to 22d, 27th, 28th.
"April 16th, 17th.

"I look for very heavy rain on the 9th and 10th of the present month—waterspouts, probably, in some places."

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT Company,
No. 2355 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on and after October 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 3 to October 20.

10-3-mwf-8t B. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 S. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se15-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 141 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND se21-1m
WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se9-1m

JAMES HARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
jal3-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Lean Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

$1300.—FOR SALE.—A WELL-SECURED first Mortgage of this amount.
J. HAYS CARSON,
10-3-2t* Conveyancer, No. 138 LIBRARY Street, near Fifth.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 826 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, is daily receiving consignments at UNION WARE ROOMS, 826 MARKET Street.

Cash sales for public sales at the Auction Rooms, and his will attend promptly to sales at
DWELLINGS, STORES, AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
LOOKING-UP FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
SALES OF MERCHANDISE
At stores, or at the Auction Rooms, as desired.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for sale.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, &c.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction rooms, in open lots, packages and sets, as may suit purchasers,
FLOOD OIL CLOTH,
A very large and complete line of 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 9-4 patterns.
SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a very large assortment of Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, and Tea-spoons and Forks.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 826 Market street, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes and other seasonable goods, to which the attention of dealers is invited.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100 payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year, until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers, 3.65 on $100 in coin currency, adding the gold per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
au29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 208 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
—
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
se24-2m Banker,
No. 118 S. THIRD Street

NO PARTY, BUT OUR COUNTRY.
"CAMPAIGN DIAL."
LOYAL MEN SHOULD AT ONCE SUBSCRIBE.

This spirited and vigorous daily paper, is the only Campaign News-paper in Philadelphia, and is dealing heavy blows against the Copperheads in the cases of McClellan and Johnson. Every loyal man is interested in its circulation to the broadest extent, as it gives weekly state of Sympathania. Hundreds of Dollars are advertising daily, both for single copies and in clubs; but the publisher has to tell me the same weekly loyalists that there are many slackers. I have been unable to pay the subscription price, who are circling for the "Campaign Dial," desiring to circulate it among their Copperhead neighbors. The soldiers in the Hospitals accordingly are deprived of obtaining it. Are there not many noble Union men in Philadelphia, who can well afford, and will cheerfully subscribe for twenty or more copies to be sent to designated localities? The unanimous opinion of the press appended is sufficient reason why it should be voted for. "Campaign Dial" is the first Republican contest. It is served daily by carriers, in any part of the city, and mailed to country subscribers. Single subscription for the campaign, $2.00 per copy. Clubs of twenty and over, $1.00 per copy.

The "Campaign Dial" has already the largest Daily circulation in the "National Union Party" of any Philadelphia Newspaper, and, therefore, the best medium for Advertising and Mouthpiece of Union Associations &c. &c.

Address S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
No. 108 S. Third st., Phila.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The "Campaign Dial."—This is the title of a spicy little sheet, published daily by S. E. Cohen, and which is devoted to the best interest of the Union and the flag, and to the election of Lincoln and Johnson. It is filled with live and well written articles, and should receive the support of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson. It contains, with spicy articles, many just the thing for the season.—*Ledger Record, Wednesday.*

"Campaign Dial."—We have received the first number of this sheet, issued as a campaign paper. It is a neat little daily of eight pages, and will be furnished at $2 per copy for the campaign, or to clubs of twenty and over, at $1 per copy.

It advocates the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and will no doubt receive a large patronage from the party which it represents. We cordially commend it to all who favor its views.—*Address "Campaign Dial," Philadelphia.—The Star of the Valley.*

—If any of our readers wish to obtain a spicy, pointed, right to the mark campaign paper, send for the "Campaign Dial," Philadelphia, at once.—*S. Jersey Republican.*

The "Campaign Dial."—This is the title of a very neatly printed and truly live campaign paper, published in Philadelphia by S. E. Cohen. Its columns are filled with choice morsels for all lovers of the Union, and all who desire to become subscribers should at once send their names and address to S. E. Cohen, No. 108 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.—*Reformer Luzerne.*

The "Campaign Dial" is a daily campaign paper of great spirit and ability, published by S. E. Cohen, Esq., devoted to the election of Lincoln and Johnson. It should be liberally patronized.—*Repository, Chambersburg, Pa.*

The "Campaign Dial," published by S. E. Cohen, No. 108 S. Third street, Philadelphia, supports Lincoln and Johnson with vigor and ability. Its spirited articles will tell in the good cause in this campaign.—*Miners' Journal.*

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It advocates the election of Lincoln and Johnson. Its articles are short and spicy, and its illustration of the death of "Peace Democracy" is excellent. We cordially commend it to our Union friends.—Address "Campaign Dial," Philadelphia.—*Register, Allentown, Pa.*

We have received the "Campaign Dial," published by S. E. Cohen, Philadelphia. It is a spirited and excellent paper, an able champion in the right cause. Mr. Cohen has had experience in conducting campaign papers, and he evidently knows how to do it. We like this paper much, but nevertheless are obliged to state that it never comes upon our table without getting "terribly cut up."—*Republican, Hazleton, N. J.*

We have received a copy of the "Campaign Dial," a spirited campaign paper, published by S. E. Cohen, No. 108 S. Third st., Philadelphia. It is an earnest supporter of Lincoln and Johnson, and its spirited articles will aid very materially in carrying on the good work in the present campaign.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

The "Campaign Dial" is the title of one of the best, most vigorous and ably conducted little Lincoln papers that comes to our office. It is published daily in Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, No. 108 S. Third street. The price is $2 per copy for the campaign, or in clubs of twenty or over, $1 per copy.—*Republican, Reading.*

"Campaign Dial."—The "Campaign Dial" is published daily, at No. 108 S. Third street, Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, at $2 for the campaign. It is a lively little sheet, and should receive the support of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson. It abounds with spicy articles, and is just the thing for the season.—*Lititz Record, Wednesday.*

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WM. LONNERSTADTER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
DEALER IN
HOSIERY, LACES, & FANCY GOODS,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch,
10-1-1y PHILADELPHIA.

M. A. JONES
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!
EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,
FREE OF CHARGE.
SOLD ONLY AT
No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,
(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)
NONE GENUINE UNLESS
OUR NAME AND NUMBER
IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.
EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.
OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 212 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. sep8-w3p1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.
—
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING sep20-3m
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

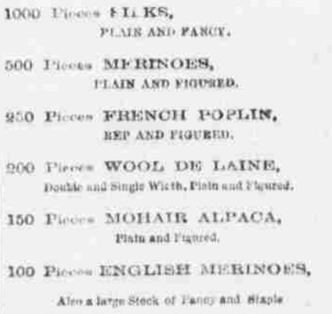
RETAIL DRY GOODS
1034 CHESNUT STREET.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1034 CHESNUT STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received as a great sacrifice a large Stock a Medium priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
IN THE CITY.
We have just Opened
1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
RED AND FIGURED.
200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.
150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.
100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,
Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
9-21-1m

DRESS GOODS
FROM THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PANIC AUCTION SALES.
FRENCH MERINOES,
PARIS POPLINS,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
MOUSELINE DE LAINES,
POIL DE CHEVRES, &c. &c.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-1-3t Above Wilow.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
se7-w3m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD.
WE HAVE THIS DAY REDUCED
Our Entire Stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FALL GOODS
TO PRICES
That will fully meet the
FALL IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.
THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-1-3t

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY OPENED THEIR
ENTIRE IMPORTATIONS
OF
FALL FANCY SILKS
AT
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
Less than the Fall of Gold
WILL WARRANT.
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-1-3t

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
Cater for the best TRADE, and offer no BAITS or Deceptions to induce Custom, but rely on
FAIR DEALING
AND
GOOD GOODS.
Best Merinoes,
Fashionable Silks,
Nobility Plaids,
Pim's Poplins,
Dark Foulards,
Figured Merinoes,
Plaid Shawls,
Good Blankets.
9-26 mwfs

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without mortgages, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till November 1, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $115 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $150 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
10-2-5t Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1130 GIRARD Street, until noon of TUESDAY, October 11, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering immediately at Lawrence U. S. A. General Hospital, ready for use, the following articles:—

1000 suits hair rubber hose,
100 feet 1 inch rubber hose,
2 hose and attachments, complete.

A sample must be submitted with each proposal.

Proposals must mention the price per foot for hose, including attachments.

No proposal will be received unless properly filled in upon the regular blanks to be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests, and to accept such parts of bids as may be deemed advisable.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, United States Army.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
10-1-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 29, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, October 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the immediate delivery to the Department of—

1,000 sets Artillery Harness, Standard.
BACK STRAPS and Lines, Army Standard.
HALTERS—Cart rope and Strap, Army Standard.
Sample of each article must be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, October 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, October 12, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, Contracts, and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
9-28-8t Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN—FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, until noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions ($40,000,000) of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six (6) per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five (5) years, and payable in twenty (20) years from November 1, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, coming premium, offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, including premium of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the assistant Treasurers, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National Banking Association which may consent to transact the business without charge, which depositaries will receive the deposits, duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or Bank receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to this office. All deposits should be made on time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of November 15, as interested. No offer will be considered by the proper Certificate of Deposit will be considered. The coupon and Registered Bonds, prepared under the proposal will be of the denomination of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. Registered Bonds of five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest bidders, and notices of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to parties making offers. Letters of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department on final payment of instalments.

The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer authorized to act under this notice, on advice or acceptance of offers, as follows:—

One-half on the 20th of October, and the balance (including the premium and original two per cent deposit) on the 31st of October. The Bonds will bear interest from November 1. Interest on deposits from that date to November 1 will be paid by the Government at once. One-half of the first instalment must be paid in gold on the accepted offer, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be used in part payment of the first instalment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.

(Signed) W. P. FESSENDEN,
10-3-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR BITUMINOUS STEAMER COAL.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 6, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of the following amounts of COAL, at the points named, viz.:

5000 tons of Bituminous Steamer Coal, at Alexandria, Va.
3000 tons of Bituminous Steamer Coal, at Washington, D. C.

Delivery of the whole amount contracted for at each point to be made in twenty-five (25) days from the date of the contract.

Bids in the sum equal to half the amount of the contract will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for five hundred (500) tons or more, each should be made separate, for the delivery at each of the points named.

All the coal offered to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Bituminous Steamer Coal, Washington," or "Alexandria," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
9-28-8t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

Trousers, sky-blue, for mounted men, army standard. do
Trousers, sky-blue, for footmen, do
Drawers, Canton flannels, do
Woollen Stockings, do
Boots, large size 10 to 14, do
Water-proof ponchos for sentinels' tents for horsemen, gutta-percha or India-rubber blue, army standard.
Water-proof blankets, for infantry, do
Uniform felt hats, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, do
Coat buttons, do
Shirt do do
Green worsted lace, 1½ inch, do
Blocking twice, do
Axe slings, do
Hatchet slings, do
National colors, infantry, do
Regimental do do do
do do staff books, do
do do order books, do
Flat cords and tassels, artillery do
White Williamsantic cotton, No. 24, sample required.
Blue Wadding, do
Red Bunting, do
White do do
Rolls of facings, cloth, do
Sky-blue do do

Also for prisoners of war, Woollen Blankets of low grades, sample required.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and note others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be consid

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

The History of a Philadelphia Regiment.

THE SEVENTY-THIRD P. V. IN GEORGIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM LETTER.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS, ATLANTA, September 19, 1864.—Dear Father:—You will receive by this mail (probably) a complete report of that part of the Georgia campaign participated in by the 73d. Adjutant Charles Meyer, thinking it would be of interest to you, has been so kind as to prepare it in rough manuscript, and if of sufficient interest you may give it publicity. I avail myself, now that you have a truthful detail of the part taken by our regiment in that campaign (ultimately so important as it has proved to be), of an opportunity to say, that had it not been for the practical experience and acquired skill of our General, John W. Geary and his presence among us during the various and perilous attacks made by his division, few of the bodies under his control would have accomplished such incredible feats of self-endurance and valor.

His repeated presence among us while in action, and his continual cheering of us on to duty to preserve the reputation of the old 73d, and of our officers, excited in us a true martyr-like sentiment. We never joined in any reinforcement or aid to other divisions of the 20th Corps d'armee, without looking for him to incite us on. He is truly a brave, Christian General. I do but repeat what many of my comrades who have fallen would have said and those who have been so providentially spared with myself, participate with me in thus eulogizing our dear General. I could furnish you with specific instances of his noble qualities, but will leave that until I see you (that is, if he will grant me a furlough to spend Christmas week at home).

We have lost our friend, Captain Harry Hess, Co H, and his brother. Major Cresson is still with us, with a ball remaining under his shoulder-blade—a brave and good officer. Adjutant Charles Meyer, whom you inquired about in yours of the 30th ult., is much esteemed and admired by all of the regiment; his industry and qualifications entitle him, I think, to a higher rank. Give my kindest and most grateful regards to Jay Cooke Esq., and to my good friend Mr. Sexton, for their interest in my welfare, and the generous evidences of their appreciation of the many privations we boys tolerate.

(S.gned) EARNEST H. DIVER.

Seventy-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers —The History.

[HEADQUARTERS 73D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—In pursuance of orders received, we broke camp at 4 o'clock P. M., May 5, crossing Lookout Mountain the same evening, and encamping for the night near Chickamauga creek. Taking up our line of route at 8 o'clock the following morning, we pursued an uninterrupted march until May 8th, when, about 10 A. M., our advance guard gave intimation of the proximity of the enemy.

Our regiment was immediately formed in line of battle in the woods, the right of our regiment resting on the 154th New York Volunteers, the left forming the extreme left of the brigade, and skirmishers were thrown out in our immediate front. At 12 M. we received orders to move forward, and without support we advanced through an open field, through the centre of which ran a creek whose banks were grown thick with underbrush. As the crossing of this threw our lines into some confusion, we were ordered to halt and reform, which caused a delay of some few minutes. Our skirmishers keeping up a scattering firing, we again advanced our line, and met with but little resistance until our arrival at the base of the second eminence, from the summit of which the enemy poured a deadly fire into our line which was steadily advancing. Owing to the nature of the ground, our ascent was attended with extreme difficulty, the men being obliged to relinquish somewhat at the firing, as at times they were compelled to use both hands in surmounting the loose boulders and trunks of trees with which the ground was covered and we were obliged to halt and re-form our line several times.

When within twenty yards of the rocky-lined crest, we halted, and the enemy poured a deadly and withering fire into our ranks, causing the fall of many a brave and noble fellow, our men being unable to do them much damage, as not an enemy was to be seen in our immediate front, the crest being so completely and densely covered with trees and thick underbrush. It was deemed an unnecessary loss to keep our lines in its present position, and even should we advance further and the crest be gained with our present force, we would be unable to hold it, so we fell back to the base of the hill and re-formed. Here we received orders to advance up the acclivity on our right, to the support of the 134th New York Volunteers and 33d New Jersey Volunteers, who were, by an assault, endeavoring to gain the summit. When within fifteen yards of the summit, and proceiing the right flank of the 134th New York Volunteers, we received orders to halt and hold our position at all hazards, which was done until nightfall, the assault being successful, when we were ordered to fall slowly back around the base of the ridge, and to the right, reporting to our brigade commander, General G. We then were ordered to the division hospital, and threw out pickets.

Although in a measure unsuccessful, we were assured by General Sherman that our object had been attained, as it was merely his intention to throw a small force on that part of the Ridge known as Dug Gap, while General McPherson, with his force, marched through Snake Gap, about five miles to our right, thus compelling the enemy to evacuate their present position. Our loss in this engagement, out of one hundred and sixty engaged, was forty-one killed, wounded, and missing. Lieutenant Edward Belcher, Company E, being wounded and unable to make his way down the hill, was captured.

The following four days were spent in throwing up breastworks for our immediate protection, which, by McPherson's passage, were rendered useless, as no enemy was in our immediate front.

On the 13th we resumed our march, and continued it uninterruptedly until the 15th, when, at 1 o'clock P. M., we were drawn up in line of battle, right resting on the 13th New York Volunteers, left being the left of the brigade near Resaca, and advanced to the support of our 3d Division, which was endeavoring to dislodge the enemy from an elevated position on our front, wherefrom they were throwing shot and shell into our ranks with impunity. The order being given to "charge," the seven lines of battle, with a terrific yell, rushed forward, the enemy fleeing in confusion to their works. Arriving at the summit from which the enemy had fled in such glorious confusion, we halted and remained in the position under a very annoying fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted in the trees in front of their works. At about 9 P. M. we were relieved from our position, and with the 154th New York Volunteers and 28th Pennsylvania (General Geary's old regiment), were ordered to relieve a force that had taken position under a small fort of the enemy's, completely silencing their guns.

The regiment was engaged until 12 M., digging through the works, endeavoring to make an excavation of sufficient size to bring the guns through without exposing the men to the fire of the enemy; when the enemy, hitherto so quiet, made an assault on our working party, but these, having plenty of support, repulsed them, and the four guns, which had been so disastrous to us during the day, were brought off at about 4 o'clock in the morning, with but little loss. The regimental loss amounted to ten men severely wounded, out of one hundred and fifty engaged. Finding in the morning that the enemy had evacuated, we took up the line of pursuit at about 8 A. M., and continued an uninterrupted but rather difficult march until the 20th, camping during the 19th, 20th, and 21st, near Cassville, preparing for a twenty days' march without communication, as it was found necessary to abandon the railroad.

On the 25th, at 11 A. M., the advance guard of our division came up with the rear of the enemy at Pumpkin Vine creek, near Dallas, where, after merely holding our position until 6 P. M., reinforcements arrived, and the line being formed, we were ordered to advance, it being quite dark. After advancing about a quarter of a mile, passing two lines of battle, we formed the front line, and advanced on the enemy's position amidst a rain of bullets and canister shot. It being dark and raining heavily, unable to keep our line of communication, we halted; and passing a night in line, without any shelter, and exposed to the fire of the enemy's pickets, we awaited daylight to more fully develop their position.

At daylight we took up our position, and threw up breastworks. We remained in this position under a heavy fire, and owing to the nature of the position the men were compelled to lie upon the ground for safety, until the morning of the 1st inst., when we were relieved by the 23d Corps, and ordered towards the left, where we occupied the daytime in marching and the night in building breastworks for our protection, until June 6. We then went into camp near Atlanta creek, and remained there until the 14th, employing our time in getting up reports and renovating the arms, accoutrements, &c., of the men. On the 14th we were ordered forward at 10 A. M., and joined our division, formed in line of battle in front of Pine Knob, where we remained during the night, and were ordered forward on the following morning at 10 o'clock, being on the right of the brigade.

We now halted on an eminence in our front, and were ordered to fortify, the orders being countermanded almost as soon as issued, and the "charge" sub ti mod. With a yell, the line moved forward in splendid order, driving the enemy with their heavy works, and taking no position within fifty yards thereof. During our advance the enemy opened heavily with canister-shot, but the formation of the ground rendering great facilities for protection, the shot flew harmlessly over our heads. In this assault Major Charles Cresson received a wound in the right arm, but did not leave the field. Captain Samuel D Miller was wounded by a minie-ball through the left side. Alexander Hartinger received a buck-shot wound through the right hand.

Taking up our position on a small hill in our front, a continual fire was kept up until 10 P. M., when we were ordered back to build breastworks, working until 4 A. M., when we were ordered to retake our old position on the hill. The situation having been abandoned, the enemy swung around to our right, making it impossible for us to take up the position with the brigade on our right advancing, as our rear and right flank would be exposed to an open fire from movements; so we formed on the declivity of the hill, facing so as to protect the right flank of the brigade.

It was in our endeavors to retake this position that we lost Captain Henry Hess, Company H, a brave and valuable officer, who, while urging his men to adjust themselves nobly, received a minie-ball through the abdomen, causing his death in about three days. The men were compelled to lie close to the ground, as every man showing himself erect was picked off. The color-bearer, rising from the ground, received a ball in the groin; and the man who seized the colors on his fall, received a ball through the right arm, causing the loss of that member of the body. In fact, it was almost certain death to arise from a horizontal position.

The enemy becoming emboldened by a limited success, swung their line still further to the right, exposing us, while lying on the ground, to an enfilading fire on the flank, which caused such destruction that it was deemed advisable to evacuate the position and fall back about fifty yards, to a hill in our rear. That would equally as well guard the whole position as the one in our front. Here we remained under a heavy fire of shell and musketry, losing a few men, until the morning of the 17th. Our loss in the entire engagement was 41 killed and wounded, out of 123 muskets taken into the action, or 33 per cent. of our whole number engaged.

On the morning of the 17th we found the enemy had evacuated the line of defenses in our immediate front, and fallen back to safe quarters, whereupon we advanced and occupied the now deserted works of the Rebels, remaining about two hours, when we were ordered to "fall in," which being done, we advanced about a quarter of a mile, when our advance guard developed the position of the enemy, who had taken up their position on a thickly wooded hill, with a clear and open space of about a quarter of a mile in their immediate front, giving them a fair view of any troops who should move on their front.

We formed our line, however, and advanced across the opening, not knowing what instant a deadly fire would burst out from the thicket, and hurl death and destruction among us; but I am happy to say the 73d boys are always ready for any emergency, and go where they are ordered without one dissenting spirit. Arriving about the centre of the clearing, we were ordered to "Halt," when the artillery took up position in our rear, forming a semicircle, and opened on the enemy, who soon replied, thereby developing their position.

After an action (artillery) of almost five hours' duration, the guns of the enemy suddenly remained quiet. As soon as old Sol had sunk to rest, and darkness enveloped the line, we commenced throwing up breastworks, the boys working steadily on them until the "grey dawn of morning" heralded the approach of further brightness; and the works being finished, we formed in behind them, all of us inwardly wishing the "Johnnies" would give us the benefit of shelter in our next engagement. But we were doomed to disappointment. Our pickets gave notice early in the morning that no enemy was in the immediate front, they again having "taken the back track."

Our usual routine had by this time become so strictly so that we naturally fell into our place, and took up the "Line of Pursuit," and, after enjoying the comforts of a soaking rain without being provided with shelter, we came up against a "mass of greybacks" about 4 P. M. Fortunately we had a "line of battle" in our front, and were not called upon. The following day we spent in endeavoring to find our proper location, but the line being shifted and changed as circumstances required, we did not get into our proper position until the evening of the 20th, and after a refreshing night's sleep we moved forward in line on the following morning, driving the Rebel skirmishers, and taking up our position just inside of the edge of the woods, separated from the enemy's line by an open space of about a quarter of a mile, our skirmishers meeting in the centre.

It was on the afternoon of this day that, without being participants, we were able to witness a "splendid battle" about 1000 yards on our right, where the Rebel Hood's Corps had massed under cover of the woods, and came out in division front opposite Williams' (1st Division, 2d Corps) Division, and after a desperate but determined little fight they "skedaddled" back in confusion. But I am digressing from facts immediately connected with the 73d, which is almost unpardonable.

Remaining in this position, and strengthening our works until the morning of the 27th, we were then marched about one thousand yards to the right, our division forming in brigade front, the 2d Brigade having the advance. Here we were ordered over the works, and the command "charge" was given, when the boys broke out in splendid style and gained the edge of the woods in our front without losing a man, where we halted, re-formed, and charged through the woods, gaining the outer edge of which we halted, and were ordered to fortify our position, the two lines being within easy musket shot range of each other.

A small line of ground in our rear made it unsafe to leave the works, but the boys had now got so accustomed to the sound of musketry that they disregarded it until coming into actual contact with it. We remained in this uncomfortable position until the morning of the 30th, when we were relieved by part of the 4th Corps, from our right. The intervening time, until the 6th of July, was spent in changing our position, as necessity required, when we went into camp at Chattahoochee river and put up for a few days' rest, which was exceedingly acceptable; in fact, we received it almost with thankfulness.

On the 17th we crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry, where the eventful battle at Peach Tree creek followed on the 20th of July. Posted in a wood at "stacked arms," and hearing firing commence in our immediate front, we moved forward in that direction to the support of the 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers and the 13th New York Volunteer Battery, commanded by Captain Bundy. A heavy fire was now poured in on our flanks, when we moved back about ninety yards and changed front to the "right," moving forward to a small work in our immediate front.

We here engaged the enemy, who were in far superior numbers, for about two hours and a half, when the enemy left the works. We had moved slowly forward, fixing our position, and for better safety erecting breastworks, until the morning of the 27th, when we located permanently in front and about one and a half miles from Atlanta, until the 25th, when a change in the line compelled us to take up position on the Chattahoochee river near Pace's Ferry, and on the 26th we were ordered on picket on the Atlanta road.

At about 10 A. M. the advance posts gave intimation of the approach of the enemy, supposed to be dismounted cavalry feeling for our position. The boys kept quiet until the videttes of the enemy were close at hand, when they were ordered to surrender. Seeing they could not escape, they came into our lines. A desultory fire was now kept up all day and until 9 P. M., when we were relieved, and took up our position in line.

Nothing of interest occurring until the evening of the 31st, when we received news that Atlanta had been occupied by our troops, every man was packed up in about five minutes, and the column started forward to occupy the city, arriving with colors flying and drums beating at about 7 P. M., and thus ended the campaign. Our hopes and anticipations for the last four months having met with realization.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *praise*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see;
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au9-6t

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN.

$40,000,000.

This Bank is prepared to receive the ordinary deposits of two per cent. on account of this Loan, required by the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 1, 1864, and to issue receipts in duplicate therefor.

This Bank will be represented at the opening of the bids on the 14th inst., by one of its officers, and any one desiring to participate in the general bid of the Bank can do so without charge. Further information will be given on application at the Bank.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Merton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. 15 9-10t

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,

FOR SALE,

In amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

se12-10d Opposite the Exchange.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

BY DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 5-5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mhl9

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Up to the 26th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-26-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-8 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, as the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

se10-1m Philadelphia.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH

EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,

9-19-3m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 716 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au31

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR,

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH, AND ASTHMA,

TREATED

WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS,

BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

Author of the recently published work,

THE EAR: ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with considerable satisfaction that Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can say that the success has indeed been great. A success is more gratifying as it is not only owing to the numerous CURES he has effected in the above maladies, also the interest his patients (among whom are some very influential citizens) have, from a sense of justice and gratitude, taken to become E. Their testimonials, written in the very highest terms, can be examined at his office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has by his published works and the many difficult cases he has treated with success in a most novice proved what he is able to perform in his profession capacity. Numerous patients confidentially in Europe and abroad and kind notices of his works in their medical journals, he returns them public thanks.

APPARATUS

The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, for the treatment of the above maladies has been by the highest medical authorities and all who examined it pronounced the greatest medical agent for the cure of DEAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH and ASTHMA.

Those who suffer from any of those maladies have now the best and surest means of obtaining a cure.

All persons applying to Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER may feel sure that he will give them a candid opinion of their case, if he will be able to do for them. Office 1027 WALNUT Street. 9-21

MARK HASSLER & CO'S PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 214 S. EIGHTH Street, below Walnut. 9-27-6t*

LETTERS OF ROBERT V. MASSEY, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA M. SHARPLESS, EDWARD MASSEY, Jr., and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esquire, Executors of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT V. MASSEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, October 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 24 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9-15-m6t JOHN C. LAYTON, Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF WHARF.—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WARDENS,
No. 119 WALNUT Street, September 26, 1864.

"The Board of Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia," having given notice that under and by authority of an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to provide for and authorize the sale of certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia," approved June 22, 1864, and of a Resolution of said Board of Wardens pursuant thereto, passed on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1864, they will sell at Public Sale for cash, to the highest bidder, on the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in fee simple, free, clear, and discharged from all and every incumbrance, the following described property, viz.:

All that certain tract or piece of ground, described in the deed of Elizabeth Marshall to the Master and Assistant Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, dated the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1850, and recorded at Philadelphia, in Deed Book I. C. No. 8, page 25, as follows, viz.:—Situate in the Township of Moyamensing, County of the City and County of Philadelphia, beginning at the north side of Shippen street, at the distance of one hundred feet eastward from the east side of Front street, and extending thence northward one hundred feet to the north side of the wharf now or late owned by the said Elizabeth Marshall, at Gloucester Point; together, also, with all the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances to said deed granted to the said Master and Assistant Wardens, as will be made more fully to appear by the said deed.

Further information obtained on application to

CHARLES S. WAYNE,
9-26 tu th 6t Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,

S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

Under U. S. Telegraph Office.

OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.

OLD BRANDIES,
WINES,
GINS,
WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.

SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as to is of their approval. 9-30 fmw-1m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

au26 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

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WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but cannot obtain relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." We say to the sick and the unknown we give this day of the wonderful cure of Dyspepsia made by

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Chccse and depression of spirits,
5th. Diarrhœa with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and amplification of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter of of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box, Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had taken a different way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for two years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits. I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and at I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 116 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure

F. H. ALLES.

Dr Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kemmale, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. When in this dreadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me or write.

MOSES KEMMIS,
Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from sunrise until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1801 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. 460 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and counsel, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultation free.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain; and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afflicted, that if I drank a glass of water, it would so distend me as to be a fearful condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the "Ledger" of a great cure by your great American Dyspepsia Pills, so I made up my mind to send for one box, and purchased a box, and commenced to use them; and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my employ, one box of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper. JACOB HIGHLEY,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street, }
Philadelphia, January 22d 1863. }

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspeps